

U.S. Report Warns of 'Startling Gaps' in Humanities Learning

By Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. schools are producing students with "startling gaps in knowledge" of history and literature, teaching them how to think without giving them anything to think about, according to the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The endowment said Sunday that 68 percent of high school students questioned in a recent survey could not place the Civil War within the correct half-century.

The survey of nearly 8,000 17-year-olds found that 43 percent could not place World War I in the correct half-century, 39 percent could not do the same for the writing of the U.S. Constitution and nearly a third placed the date of Columbus's first landing in the New World after 1750.

The survey, portions of which were announced by the endowment before the scheduled release date next month, also found students ignorant of major literary figures.

In a report critical of U.S. elementary and secondary schools, the endowment chairman, Lynne V. Cheney, blamed the poor state of humanities education on several factors, including a curriculum that

emphasizes skills over knowledge, a system of teacher training that stresses teaching methods over subject matter, and textbooks that have become "an overcrowded, cluttered market of disconnected facts."

"Usually the culprit is 'process' — the belief that we can teach our children how to think without troubling them to learn anything worth thinking about," Mrs. Cheney wrote. "In our schools today we run the danger of unwittingly proscribing our own heritage."

The report recommended fundamental changes, including an end to the widespread system of teacher certification based on completion of college-based training programs.

It also suggested that states and school districts disband textbook selection committees and allow teachers to choose their books, a change that could lead publishers to include better material in their texts. Teachers should also be allowed to rely less on textbooks and more on original works, the report said.

The harsh message in "American Memoirs: A Report on the Humanities in the Nation's Public Schools" follows several years of a national education reform movement that brought more rigorous course requirements and basic skills tests for stu-

dent but dealt little with the content of courses.

"Educational reform was in the air, but the humanities were seldom a part of it," Mrs. Cheney wrote.

She urged that schools restructure their curriculum, concentrating more on meaningful subject matter and less on skills. While both are important, she said, schools have neglected content by overemphasizing the process of learning and skills, ranging from drawing conclusions and predicting outcomes to filling in forms.

"Perhaps the most obvious indicator of how process-driven our schools have become is the dominant role played by the Scholastic Aptitude Test," her report said. "Looming over our educational landscape

is an examination that, in its verbal component, carefully avoids assessing substantive knowledge."

The report added, "Whether test-takers have studied the Civil War, learned about Magna Carta or read 'Macbeth' are matters to which the SAT is studiously indifferent."

The report, ordered by Congress, was based on contributions by more than three dozen experts.

In writing it, Mrs. Cheney relied on the results of the National Endowment survey of 17-year-olds, 80 percent of whom were enrolled in an American history course in the spring of 1986 when they took the multiple-choice test.

The students' lack of knowledge about literature was equally disturbing, the endowment report said. It said 84 percent could not identify Dostoevski as the author of "Crime and Punishment" and 67 percent could not say in what region of the United States William Faulkner set his novels.

Nearly two-thirds could not identify Chaucer as the writer of "The Canterbury Tales," 60 percent could not name Walt Whitman as the American poet who wrote "Leaves of Grass," and most were unfa-

amiliar with classics by Dante, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville and Jane Austen.

The report recommends that educational institutions and states discard long-held practices of teacher certification and adopt a system in which certification is granted by an independent body, as it is for doctors and lawyers.

Many states accept completion of an accredited college education program as evidence that a prospective teacher is eligible for certification. That leaves the certification in the hands of those who educate the teacher, resulting in what Mrs. Cheney called a conflict of interests.

With independent certification, prospective teachers could take only the education courses that would help them pass a certification requirement, and spend more time studying history, literature and language, the report said.

Mrs. Cheney said in an interview that she was struck by "the passionate testimony" of teachers who felt they had "wasted their time by taking education courses." Elementary school teachers, who must teach a range of subjects, typically spend more than 40 percent of their undergraduate years taking education courses, the report said.

'In our schools we run the danger of unwittingly proscribing our own heritage.'

—Lynne V. Cheney, National Endowment for the Humanities

Brazil Army Assails New Constitution

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — In their most direct intervention in politics since civilian rule returned 30 months ago, the Brazilian armed forces have strongly criticized the latest draft of a new constitution being prepared by a special assembly for a final vote later this year.

After talking with the heads of the navy and air force, the army minister, General Leonidas Pires Gonçalves, asserted that the 559-member constitutional assembly was being controlled by a minority that was ignoring the views of government leaders and the majority of Brazilians.

The attack on the assembly, which was chosen in nationwide elections in November 1986, is expected to increase the tensions that have accompanied the drafting of the constitution over the last seven months. It also confirmed that the armed forces still view themselves as the final arbiters in politics.

General Gonçalves complained specifically that the assembly would set the stage for future instability if it went ahead with its plan to weaken the power of the president by creating the post of prime minister. He also opposed a plan to redefine the role of the armed forces and to grant amnesty to dismissed military personnel.

The general's words were quoted differently by several newspapers, but the political message behind all the versions was clear.

"The political will of the people and the government is not being headed by the assembly," O Estado de São Paulo quoted him as saying. "The majority of the people are moderate and the assembly is being manipulated by a small group of the radical left."

The Rio de Janeiro daily, Jornal do Brasil, also quoted General Gonçalves as describing the current draft as "unacceptable," while A Gazeta Mercantil added that the general warned the assembly to remain a presidential system of government "or you gentlemen will have to pay for the consequences."

While his remarks sent shock waves through Brazil, they do not mean there will be a direct clash between the military and civilians. Since March 1985, when he became Brazil's first civilian president in 21 years, President José Sarney has wooed the armed forces and has been able to count on their support in a succession of political crises.



6 KILLED IN BOSTON FAMILY DISPUTE — A police officer helping evacuate a child from the rear of a house in Boston's Dorchester section, where a man killed six persons, including himself and four relatives. The killer, Minh Le, 23, was said to be retaliating against family members who accused him of stealing money four years ago.

Racial Pride Called Low Among Black Children

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The repeating of a landmark study shows that feelings of racial inferiority among young black children are as strong now as they were 40 years ago, researchers have reported.

But, they said Sunday, black children can be helped to develop greater self-esteem through efforts by teachers and parents, and through changes in the ways blacks are portrayed in films and television.

The new studies involved asking children which doll they preferred, a black one or a white one. About two-thirds of the black children preferred a white doll.

Kenneth B. Clark, professor emeritus of psychology at the City University of New York who along with his wife, Mamie, conducted the original study, called the findings "disturbing."

"What the children are telling us is that they see their color as the basis of self-rejection," he said. "We've tried to hide the damage racism does to black children, but the damage is there, and will continue as long as racism continues."

But some researchers were cautious in interpreting the findings of the new studies. Judith Porter, a sociologist at Bryn Mawr College, said in a telephone interview: "I would hesitate to make any claims about black children's racial pride based on studies of younger children alone. Other research with black elementary and high school children suggests that there has been an improvement in their racial self-esteem since the Clarks first did their studies."

"Moreover," she added, "some studies suggest that racial pride tends to increase through childhood, and crystallize at about the junior high school level."

The findings of the two studies, one conducted in the United States and the other in Trinidad, were presented in papers read at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association in New York City. The annual meeting ends Tuesday.

In the studies, preschool-age black and white children were shown black and white Cabbage Patch dolls, identical except for their color. The children were asked which they preferred — which was "bad" or "nice," and which was a "nice color" — and which they would like to have.

In the United States study, two-thirds of the black children preferred the white doll, a response the researchers interpreted as indicating low racial self-esteem. In the Trinidadian study, 85 percent of light-skinned black children preferred the white doll, and 64 percent of dark-skinned black children did not elaborate.

The findings duplicate those from studies performed by the Clarks in the 1940s, which used the identical procedure, and found that about two-thirds of black children preferred white dolls. The Clark

studies were highly influential: in 1954 the Supreme Court, in its school desegregation decision, cited the studies as evidence that segregation was harmful to blacks.

Some researchers see the findings as indicating that black children start life with a handicap in racial self-esteem. "Black children get messages of inferiority from all sides," Mr. Clark said in an interview at the meeting.

The new studies also assessed whether an intervention might improve racial pride. After testing the children, the psychologists spent

'We've tried to hide the damage racism does to black children, but the damage is there, and will continue as long as racism continues.'

—Kenneth B. Clark, psychology professor

Pope and Jews to Meet Tuesday

Session Will Focus on Israel, Holocaust and Other Issues

By Joseph Berger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One of the most remarkable meetings in the often turbulent history of Roman Catholic and Jewish relations is to take place Tuesday at the summer residence of Pope John Paul II in Castel Gandolfo outside Rome.

If matters go according to plan, the pope will sit down for an hour and a half with a delegation of nine Jewish leaders and thrash out such issues as the Holocaust, diplomatic recognition of Israel, anti-Semitism and, probably, the event that sparked the meeting: John Paul's audience June 25 with President Kurt Waldheim of Austria.

No one is expecting any dramatic breakthroughs.

"What is going to happen is likely to happen in the heart more than anywhere else," said Dr. Eugene J. Fisher, the executive secretary for Catholic-Jewish relations of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, in the United States, who will be a delegate to the meeting.

But the singular fact that such a conversation is taking place has captured the imagination of both Catholics and Jews.

"This is the first time as far as anyone knows that this kind of discussion between representatives of the Jews and the supreme head of the Roman Catholic Church is taking place in this sort of a setting," said Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress. Mr. Siegman has taken part in the major Jewish conversations with Vatican officials since their formal beginnings in 1969.

There has been some division among the Jewish leaders regarding this meeting. The conflict has been not so much over such issues as anti-Semitism, Israel or the other topics to be discussed but rather how firm or flexible an approach they should take toward the Vatican following the outcry over the pope's audience with Mr. Waldheim in World War II. Mr. Waldheim served in a German Army unit that has been implicated in the deportation of Jews from Greece.

Officials had worried that the Waldheim issue could imperil a largely ceremonial meeting between the pope and American Jews in Miami on Sept. 11.

The Jewish leaders say they have been assured that Tuesday's meeting will involve give and take, but several acknowledged nervousness that, at the last minute, it could be turned into a formal audience, restricted to exchanging prepared remarks. In that event, Jewish officials who have taken a tougher stance toward dealings with the Vatican may decide not to attend.

But some who will, such as Rabbi Alexander M. Schneider, president of Reform Judaism's Union of American Hebrew Congregations, believe that, whatever troublesome incidents take place, Jews and Catholics must talk to each other and try to repair their relationship.

Except for diplomatic sessions between John Paul and Israeli leaders, previous papal audiences with Jewish spokesmen have consisted of formal exchanges of remarks, with little opportunity for discussion, Mr. Fisher said. This time, both sides agreed last week, "a conversation" will take place, with a free exchange of views.

"The pope is involving himself in the dialogue," said Mr. Siegman. "It's a dramatic departure and it raises the relations with Jews and Judaism to a level it was never able to assume before."

It will not, though, be a free-for-all. Monday, the Jewish representatives met with Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, and Cardinal Johannes Willebrands, president of the Vatican's Commission for Religious Relations with the Jews. That meeting involved a more in-depth discussion of many of the issues on agenda Tuesday, but also was to set some of the groundwork, for the papal audience.

[During a lunch break Monday, Rabbi Mordecai Waxman, chairman of the International Jewish Committee for Interreligious Consultations, said that the talks had been "optimistic and friendly." The Associated Press reported from Vatican City.]

"The discussions were on very fundamental issues," the rabbi said. "The meeting seems to be coming to positive conclusions."

The meeting Tuesday grew out of what the Jews considered a painful wound to a relationship with Catholics: the audience with Mr. Waldheim.

Before and after, Jewish officials warned that the audience could disrupt plans for the Miami meeting during the pope's Sept. 19 trip to the United States. Officials of the American Jewish Congress and the Synagogue Council of America, two of the four host organizations, said flatly they could not go to Miami unless a substantive meeting with John Paul was held first, at which they could express their displeasure over the Waldheim audience and other issues.

Seeking to avoid any embarrassing disruption of the Miami meeting, the Vatican agreed first to the meeting Tuesday, then made public a conciliatory letter from the pope expressing Christian sorrow over the Holocaust and implicitly acknowledging its special significance for Jews.

Jewish leaders say that smoothed the way for a cordial atmosphere for the meeting Tuesday, and, if it proves successful, for Miami.

After centuries of enmity and periods of persecution, Catholic and Jewish relations improved dramatically after 1965 with the Second Vatican Council's publication of Nostra Aetate, a document that dealt with Catholic relations with other religions. In carefully chosen words, the document said that Jews as a group were not to be blamed for the death of Jesus, and it deplored anti-Semitism.

The conversations between Jews and Catholics at the Vatican that followed have strengthened the bonds. But Jewish spokesmen such as Mr. Siegman say these conversations have not directly involved the pope or the Vatican secretary of state, and that many major issues have been sidestepped.

SHIP: The Santa Maria Sets Its Sails

(Continued from Page 1)

cost an estimated \$1.5 million, measures 146 feet (44 meters). It weighs more than 600 tons and is built of nine kinds of Mexican tropical wood, including mahogany, in contrast to the original Santa Maria, which was made of temperate zone woods such as oak, cedar and pine.

Some traces of the late 20th century have crept aboard. In place of the traditional ship's galley is a modern kitchen with gas range, and there are bathrooms with running water and other conveniences of contemporary plumbing. Below the main deck, there is also an engine room and motor capable of propelling the ship at five knots. But Mr. Alsar said the system would not be used except to get in and out of ports and in case of an emergency.

Yanunu Is Named For Nobel Award

OSLO — Mordechai Yanunu, a former nuclear technician who is on trial in Israel on charges of betraying atomic secrets, has been nominated for the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize, sources at the Nobel institute said Monday.

"Yanunu has been nominated, but I cannot tell you who put his name forward," a source at the Oslo-based institute said.

The nomination list also includes President Kurt Waldheim of Austria, shunned by some countries because of allegations by Jewish groups that he was involved in war crimes during World War II.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

For a War on Drugs

Whatever happened to the drug crisis? Last summer it seized America's attention, stirring a lifeless political campaign. Then it passed on, eclipsed by AIDS, the Iran-contra scandal and air safety. Yet the need for coherent policy endures, beyond public relations spasms. Achieving such a policy requires refining outrage into a recognition that there is no simple answer, no single war; each drug poses its own issues.

Heroin presents the clearest opportunity. Nearly all heroin addicts eventually will try to quit as they weary of committing crimes or otherwise finding \$100 a day to finance the habit. Methadone, an inexpensive drug, effectively blocks the heroin craving while allowing the addict to function normally. It is distributed through hospital clinics, but most programs are severely oversubscribed, especially as AIDS fear grows and police increase pressure on drug dealing.

Marijuana plants are vulnerable to aerial spraying; processed pot remains bulky to ship. Thus crackdowns on foreign supply may have more effect than on cocaine, more easily smuggled. Marijuana use appears stable. The most dramatic effect of disrupting foreign supply has been to raise the price and promote domestic production. U.S. growers now more than meet the demand.

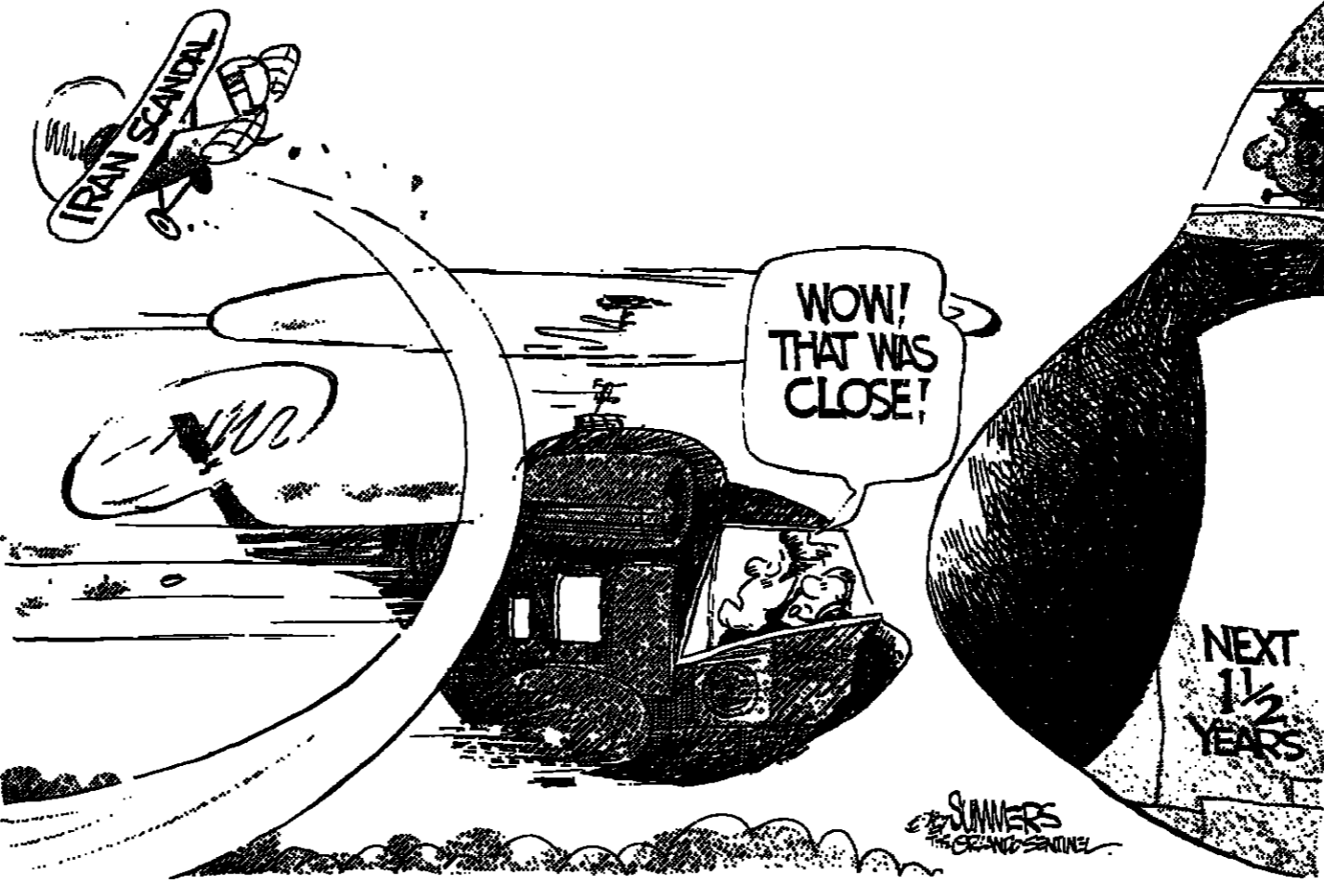
It Should Be a Crime

Suppose a person who knows that he has the AIDS virus persists in having sexual contact with others, thereby threatening their lives. Should that be a crime? If so, is it enough that the second person has been put at risk, or must there be actual transmission of the virus for the crime to occur? If risk is the triggering element, and to some extent the lack of warning, should the law distinguish between homosexual contacts, in which the risk is known to be great, and heterosexual, in which it is not? And if AIDS is transmitted, what of civil liability?

Other Comment

Forests Before, Deserts After Forests, it is said, precede mankind. Deserts follow. It seems to be no accident that the fallen columns and broken statues of past civilizations often lie on devastated ground. The ruined cities of North Africa, once flowing with wheat and olive oil, now stagnant in the sand; the bare hills of Attica, mourned by Plato as "skeletons of what they had been; the Maouwi desert of Inner Mongolia that overtook the lush pastureland, alive with deer, that Genghis Khan chose for his tomb — all testify to the truth that when the land is overexploited, everything else collapses. No civilization, however, has set about consuming its future with such enthusiasm as our own.

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OPINION

In America The Passion Has Cooled

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Unless you have been reading American papers closely, you may not have realized that after the national clamor with Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North and the contras, passions have cooled and the end of the affair is at hand.

A New York Times-CBS News Poll taken in mid-August disclosed the predictable news: Support for U.S. aid to the contras fighting in Nicaragua had dropped back to 33 percent, after fluttering up to 40 percent immediately after Colonel North's televised testimony to Congress set hearts to throbbing.

Forty-nine percent of the respondents in the latest poll opposed aid to the contras. The 33 percent who approved it represented about the same proportion of supporters found by the poll before Colonel North displayed his charms to the nation.

Casual readers also may have missed an evaluation of Colonel North by Alan D. Fiers, the chief of the CIA's Central American Task Force. Mr. Fiers knew the colonel all too well, he told congressional committees in private testimony.

"I never knew Colonel North to be an absolute liar, but I never told anything he said at face value because I knew that he was bombastic and embellished the record, and threw curves, speedballs and spinballs to get what he wanted, and I knew it and I knew it well."

Other Central American news that did not quite make the front page: President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica, the principal author of the peace plan now being debated in the region and in Washington, said he hoped the Reagan administration would not seek further aid for the contras until after Nov. 7, when the plan is supposed to take effect.

"Events are in the hands of the Central Americans now," Mr. Arias said. "We should have a chance to deserve that chance until Nov. 7."

His point, of course, was that if the Reagan administration keeps sending weapons and supplies to the contras, the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua can hardly be expected to meet its part of the bargain — to take major steps toward the establishment of democracy.

There were not big headlines, either, when Vice President George Bush, the front-runner for the Republican presidential nomination, backed down from his refusal to debate other Republican candidates on Oct. 28.

Mr. Bush said he would take part, after all, in a special broadcast of William F. Buckley Jr.'s "Firing Line" program, similar to one in which all Democratic candidates appeared earlier this summer. The vice president said he had been refusing because the debate had been scheduled too early; other Republicans hopefuls said he was trying to dissociate himself from them to enhance his status as front-runner.

Either way, his conclusion is unlikely to fatten Mr. Bush's slim reputation for bold independence. The centrist candidate who in 1980 accused Ronald Reagan of propagating "voodoo economics" and saving money fanatically — Japanese culture has been transformed into a threat. Revelation of the Toshiba sale amounted to a devastating confirmation of this darker view of Japan.

America's increased alienation from its erstwhile ally has not gone unnoticed in Japan. Masahiko Ishizuka warns in the Japan Economic Journal that "as long as Japan lacks its own grand strategy — in terms of defense, economics and other matters — for the survival of its own nation and the whole world, it will continue to be pushed around by the United States."

The relationship between Japan and America is stuck at a dangerous pre-adolescent phase, based on outdated stereotypes and perceptions. Japan must consider whether it can remain both a major economic power and a minor military power. It must either accept the inevitable loss of national identity that partnership in a world economic and political system implies, or risk being treated as an outcast among advanced nations.

The United States must decide what it expects from Japan; it must realize that it cannot dictate terms or simply "send a bill" to Japan for defense. And must begin to discuss these subjects calmly with Japan. Otherwise the two countries are headed for a critical breakdown.

The writer is co-director of a study on U.S. relations with Pacific basin countries sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research and the University of Washington in Seattle. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Idea for 1988: A Natural U.S.-Soviet Partnership

By Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber

PARIS — In 1962 I visited Washington at the invitation of John Kennedy. He was extremely cordial, and displayed his famous open-mindedness by mentioning a range of subjects he suggested we could discuss, today and tomorrow — and then asked me, kindly, what order I preferred.

I took a deep breath and gambled on the intelligence of the man. I told him I thought my duty would be to propose to talk about Vietnam. He showed surprise. He mentioned the continuous tension with the Soviets since the Cuban crisis, and the expansionist potential of China. He continued with the sensitive question of the balance of forces in Europe, and specifically the necessary, if ominous, rearming of West Germany.

That was the end of 1962. Vietnam was not a flashing red light in the war rooms of the world. But, having gone through that agony, we in Paris knew that an explosive danger lay in the shadowy escalation of the U.S. military expedition into the swamps of Vietnam. We imagined with horror the profound consequences of this new "march of folly," following our own path and leading also to humiliation and defeat — only in much larger dimensions, both in the world and at home.

I reported that to President Kennedy as the simple message of my visit. He listened, at first in disbelief, then with decent interest. He called Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and made an appointment for me the next day. To my surprise, the session with Mr. McNamara was disappointing. He listened carefully, then said: "It is not conceivable that an American force in Vietnam would meet, as you imagine, the sad fate of the French Army. It is not a question of bravery but of technology. We have something your generals did not have: thousands of helicopters. We can saturate the skies in Vietnam, if we happen to be so overwhelmed."

I returned to Mr. Kennedy with increased fears, and he asked his brother Robert to monitor this problem and to keep in touch with me in Paris. But then came Dallas. Lyndon Johnson felt the joy of being a commander in chief in the pursuit of military victory. The rest is history.

A vision, today as yesterday, is nothing, only a nice dream, unless it is supported by a coherent prospect for carrying it out. Such was the radically innovative and very simple plan by Jean Monnet that built Europe. Such was the remarkable Marshall Plan. Such was Pierre Mendes-France's making of peace in Vietnam in 30 days. Such was John Kennedy's simplest and most effective of all plans: to light the flame of youth, giving it a real appetite, a joyful impetus, to create and master the future.

Taking our world as it is now, more diverse and complicated than ever before, we must decide that the plan for the future will be most likely to be understood and made to work if it is of utmost simplicity. I have two suggestions.

The hostile relationship between the two Americas — the intellectual and the military — must cease, at all costs. There is no basis for conflict. The defense of America will rest on America's brain power. No more, no less.

When the Soviets gave Syria their most modern surface-to-air missiles to cancel the superiority of Israel's air force, what did the Israelis do? They took state-of-the-art computer technology and trained their pilots, day and night. On the screens

The U.S.-Japanese Relationship Needs Rethinking

By John H. Makin

WASHINGTON — When members of Congress return to Washington this month, they will face several decisions that could determine the future of economic and strategic relations with America's most important Pacific ally, Japan. We can only hope that the vacation has cooled the fires fanned by the illegal sale by Toshiba Machine Co. of military technology to the Soviet Union.

There are many possible interpretations of the intense reaction to Toshiba's \$17 million sale, which by enabling the Soviet Union to produce a quieter submarine could require the United States to spend billions to upgrade its anti-submarine forces.

At the heart of congressional anger, though, lie the very real frustrations of unending economic and military competition abroad, heightened by budget constraints at home. America sees itself battling Japan on the economic front and the Soviet Union on the military front, a fight neatly symbolized by the Toshiba diversion.

America relies on a high-tech military that seeks to deliver maximum defense for the dollar. The Toshiba case provided a stunning reminder that the knowledge critical to maintaining a technological edge always leaks out. If \$17 million worth of technology, purchased straight from the Toshiba catalog, can lead to multi-billion-dollar losses in strategic advantage, how effective can a defense strategy be that relies on a constantly atrophying technological advantage?

And there is more to Congress's hostile explosion. Outside its halls, a broad transformation of the American view of Japan is under way. An article by Karl G. von Wolferen entitled "The Japan Problem," published last winter in the journal Foreign Affairs, signified the end of a mostly indulgent characterization of Japan that had prevailed for years. Mr. von Wolferen, a Dutch journalist who has lived in Japan for many years, characterized Japan as having dealt cynically with foreigners, telling them through "buffers" — people responsible only for smoothing contacts with foreigners — precisely what they wanted to hear. Yet the "buffers," Mr. von Wolferen claimed, have "no mandate to decide or negotiate anything."

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Balkans Warned TOKIO — The fear of possible Soviet intervention in the Sino-Japanese conflict was considerably heightened recently by the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet non-aggression pact, prompting Japan to speed up the undeclared war on China. The most optimistic Japanese authorities are now hoping for a victory by the end of the year. What the Japanese fear is that the Chinese will prolong the conflict with the idea of weakening Japan, and then the Soviets will take advantage of Japan's plight to enter the conflict on the side of China. Mobilization seems to be proceeding on an ever-growing scale. Thousands of soldiers leave Tokyo daily. Where the troops are being sent is not revealed, but the probability that not all of them are being sent to China indicates that Japan is ready for any eventuality on the Asiatic continent.

1937: Sino-Soviet Pact TOKIO — The fear of possible Soviet intervention in the Sino-Japanese conflict was considerably heightened recently by the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet non-aggression pact, prompting Japan to speed up the undeclared war on China. The most optimistic Japanese authorities are now hoping for a victory by the end of the year. What the Japanese fear is that the Chinese will prolong the conflict with the idea of weakening Japan, and then the Soviets will take advantage of Japan's plight to enter the conflict on the side of China. Mobilization seems to be proceeding on an ever-growing scale. Thousands of soldiers leave Tokyo daily. Where the troops are being sent is not revealed, but the probability that not all of them are being sent to China indicates that Japan is ready for any eventuality on the Asiatic continent.

ATHENS — The report that a Greek officer, two non-commissioned officers and a private have been killed in a fight with Turks on the frontier is semi-officially confirmed. ODESSA — The Black Sea lighthouse administration reports that contact mines are afloat in the Dardanelles. They were torn from their moorings by a recent storm.

AIDS: Yesterday Will Also Be Tomorrow

By William F. Buckley Jr. ...

Panasonic They...

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OPINION

AIDS: Yesterday's Victims Will Also Be Tomorrow's

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Here is the quarrel going on, much of it beneath the surface, having to do with AIDS. At first, the disease was isolated as having two highly identifiable target groups, male homosexuals and intravenous drug users. Publicity was given to the dangers of certain kinds of sex and to the use of needles that might be contaminated. The result of this publicity has not, according to preliminary evidence, done much to slow the use of dirty needles. The homosexual community, on the other hand, has made considerable strides in self-regulation. The bathhouses in San Francisco, for instance, have been closed, and whereas the infected population was doubling every 12 months, as of one year ago that period appears to have stretched to 20 months — a step in the right direction. But along the way, the fear of the disease and its increasing incidence among women and children gave rise to the assumption that it should be considered to be a general epidemic, from which only the monogamous, non-drug-using, non-hospital-working minority was entirely safe. Although one cannot and should not conclude that these general fire alarms were cynical, it is true that they served particular purposes. One such purpose, obviously, is the call for federal funding. There are those (I am one of them) who believe the federal government is properly called upon to fund research into any disease, no matter how particularized its victims. If an epidemic were to break out that afflicted only Scandinavian sun-worshippers, remedies are properly investigated by government funding. But it is correct that much of the public takes the position that if homosexuals desire to continue to live promiscuously, then they should suffer the consequences of doing so, and that if drug users persist in using dirty needles, let them die a dirty death. Accordingly, it was in the political interest of the two standard victim groups to universalize AIDS: AIDS will get YOU if you don't watch out. A second reason for considering the virus to be universal had to do with the desire of the victim groups to make themselves anonymous. When a death occurs among young or middle-aged men, and AIDS is given as the cause of death, the public presumption has been that the deceased was an active homosexual or a drug user. It would soothe many people under tension if AIDS deaths were accepted as saying nothing about the sexual life of the deceased. But there is recent evidence that the disease remains highly discriminatory. Robert Schoer of the Los Angeles Times has written a series that accumulates evidence that AIDS is very, very rare in the United States. Some scientific groups have come to the same conclusions. They do not tell heterosexual couples to take no precautions, but attempt to assure them that the chances of their contracting the disease are slight. This eases a little of the pressure on the panic button, the highest pitch of which was reached by Stephen Jay Gould of Harvard when he wrote a few months ago that the way things were looking, it was possible that before a cure or a vaccine was developed, 25 percent of the human race might have died from AIDS. Regardless, there is no gaining the fact of AIDS-infected children being born, and destined to live only five, six, seven years. And since there is no retroactive way to relieve the child's parents of the disease, one depends necessarily on research of a kind that can actually treat the disease. Research, then, will continue. But apparently evidence mounts that the victim groups of yesterday are the likely victim groups of tomorrow. Universal Press Syndicate.



For the 'Fuss-Getter-Uppers' Of Small Town Journalism

By Eleanor Randolph

WASHINGTON — When big-time city reporters write a nasty story in America, they get sued, buried in mail or, more often, snubbed with an occasional cold shoulder. But if those of us who work for large institutions think we have on the front line because we write about kings, candidates and presidents, we can think again. The real foot soldiers in this business are people like Jim Johnson, editor of the Metro News in Chickasaw, Alabama, and Debbie Chaney Montgomery, editor of the Yazoo Herald in Yazoo City, Mississippi. Mr. Johnson's weekly newspaper was investigating the business activities of a state representative, J.E. Turner, when the two ran into each other at a board meeting a few weeks ago. No polite but frozen grin from old J.E. No, the politician walked over to the newspaperman and slugged him in the face because, as Representative Turner put it, he "just got mad" at Jim Johnson's particular brand of journalism. When Mrs. Montgomery started investigating hometown officials who illegally used taxpayers' money to pave their driveways and patios, her reception was anything but cordial. After she took a photograph of work crews, a county worker this summer sprayed her from behind with birdshot. The examples of small town editors in America whose readers do more than write letters are legion. Ken Fortenberry, former owner of the McCormick (South Carolina) Messenger, found that after he investigated the sheriff, his car was "egged," tanks were spread in his driveway and explosive devices were detonated near his home. He told Publishers' Auxiliary, a newspaper for smaller newspapers, that he is "much relieved" since selling the Messenger and taking a job with the state Department of Mental Health. Woody Hunter, publisher of the Brandon (Vermont) Review, is suing the town's police chief for harassment, asking for \$100,000. After Mr. Hunter published a poll and a story critical of the police, he suddenly became the subject of a criminal investigation. When a judge ordered Mr. Hunter's secret police file opened last week, it revealed that the police also had tried to set him up for prosecution as a child molester. "It shows how sick these town officials are," said Mr. Hunter. The pursuit of truth is never easy, and I do not know whether these newspapers were on the right track. I do know that as a paper gets larger and the city gets larger, there is more distance between reader and writer. In a small town, the editor and his or her subject eat lunch a few yards apart at the same coffee shop. Facing reader disapproval at such close range has encouraged many other editors of the 7,600 weeklies in the United States to stick to weddings and high school honor society awards. Several academicians studying grade-roots editing have found that the image of the tough-nosed editor facing off against the community's wayward establishment is going the way of the typewriter. The editor of one Florida weekly has said that he only prints good news because that is what his readers want. To print bad news is to lose money in most cases. Advertisers get nervous, and readers call their friends to engineer a boycott. The county commissioner whose kickback scheme is revealed on the front page is the same one who has control over where to place the legal ads. Some editors harbor a secret sympathy for the newspaper owner in "Jaws" who decides that since the shark has eaten only one person, "I don't think it would be in the public interest to spread this around." So the small town editors who do take chances are leagues ahead when it comes to journalistic bravery. An investigative reporter in the big city knows that if he goes to jail over a story, the terrible toll may be that he is famous for life. Maybe they will make a movie about him or give him a Pulitzer, but maybe they should not. The real human and journalistic drama is in the place where the sheriff loiters behind the editor's car, waiting for the parking meter to click into the red. The Yazoo editor, Debbie Montgomery, got a little relief from the stresses of the hometown editorship recently when the country's newscasters gave her a moment of publicity. After the cameras have moved elsewhere, however, she continues to work in Yazoo City. For her, the story still isn't over, especially when the county worker who is charged with shooting her goes before the judge. It turns out this is the same judge Mrs. Montgomery attacked in a recent editorial, saying he had handed down too light a sentence in a drug trial. "I don't give a damn who you are," she told me. "If you're doing something wrong, I'm going to write about it." A few days ago a woman walked into the Yazoo newspaper office, leaned over Mrs. Montgomery's desk and hissed that the 26-year-old editor was a "fuss-getter-upper." For Mrs. Montgomery and her peers, this should be the ultimate compliment. Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Don't Mix Trade, Defense

Regarding the column "U.S.-Japan: An Alliance in Question" (July 23) by William Finan and Richard Samuels: The mutual security treaty between Japan and the United States is intended to keep the peace of the Pacific Ocean and to prevent any Soviet invasion of the area. We believe this treaty has contributed to the peace of the Far East. To play a substantial role in maintaining the prosperity of the Western countries, Japan has increased its defense budget every year, in spite of the huge government deficit. Japan's defense budget thus has become the seventh largest in the world. Obviously we are not getting a free ride. We have trade problems with the United States, but America has the same kind of problems with its European allies. Even with these problems the United States and the European countries have kept NATO alive. This is because they distinguish trade problems from the military alliance. Why is this not true of Japan and the United States? JUNICHI KATO, North Ryde, Australia.

The Will Must Be There

Regarding "Prosperity Makes Democracy Inescapable" (Aug. 26): John Kenneth Galbraith argues, as a deterministic economist should, that industrialization makes democracy inevitable. It could be pointed out that democracy arose in America with small farmers; and has industrialization in East Germany led to democracy?

Citizenship First, Not Race

Your article "The New Bwana: White Aides Gain Power in Africa" (Aug. 21) is, however unintentionally, racist. It lumps two expatriates and a citizen because they are white (or non-black). Surely the proper dividing line is citizenship, not ancestry. Jean Collin, the interior minister of Senegal, has been a loyal citizen and servant of Senegal for a quarter century. He is not unique. Non-blacks have served in the Tanzanian cabinet, as one does today. Two at least, Amir Jamal and the late Derek Bryceson, were regularly re-elected in contested elections by large majorities. Among the Mozambicans who were with President Samora Machel to the end were several non-blacks, including an academic adviser and a minister. It is a grave disservice to achieving a neutral world, a grave insult to non-black African citizens and a grave misunderstanding of the majority of black Africans to categorize by race as if citizenship were of no consequence. REGINALD HERBOLD GREEN, Lewes, England.

Thucydides on the EC

With reference to the recent activities of the European Community as reported in your pages, may I be permitted to quote Thucydides, 5th century B.C.? The EC appears to have "a diet composed of various races, in which every state possesses an equal vote, and each presses its own ends, a condition of things which generally results in no action at all. The great wish of some is to avenge themselves on some particular enemy, the great wish of others to save their own pocket. Slow in assembling, they devote a very small fraction of the time to consideration of any public object, most of it to the prosecution of their own objects. Meanwhile each fancies that no harm will come of his neglect, that it is the business of somebody else to look after this or that for him; and so, by the same motion being entertained by all separately, the common cause imperceptibly decays." A.L. HILLIARD, Graz, Austria.

Dancing Isn't What It Was

The editorial "A Merengue of Memories" (Aug. 15) strikes a chord. In the past two years I have given fairly large parties to celebrate our golden wedding anniversary, our daughter's 50th birthday and my husband's 80th birthday. At each party there was excellent dance music, and I noticed on each occasion that of all the age groups, ranging from 8 years to well past 80, it was the older guests who enjoyed dancing most. The 20- and 30-year-olds sat and talked and missed so much. They will not even have dancers' nostalgia later in life. EILEEN SCHLESINGER, Zurich.

Still Groovin' on the '60s

The generations that have come of age since World War II are basically no different from their mothers and fathers, except that they have more money and are, if possible, even less thoughtful. If Judith Sims doesn't prove the point in her column, "The '60s Again? The Sooner the Better!" (Aug. 4), she certainly offers nothing to refute it. But I must thank her for laying bare the substance behind the myth that has arrested our generation at the stage of adolescence. Thanks for telling us how great and goofy the street life was in '67 and how groovy the music was. The only problem is, I have aunts and parents just as moon-eyed about the music and dances and street scenes of their college days. Everyone revels in those special years. I suspect that something special was happening in America in 1967 and 1968, but no one has quite put a finger on it. The writer did not come close. She was talking about the '60s, really; she was talking about herself. It is an appeal to status through affiliation, much like name-dropping. That so many of us, 20 years later, and with hair beginning to gray, do the same proves only that we have not yet come to terms with our adolescence. GEORGE GOODE, Athens.

"Panasonic does more than sell our products in Japan. They try to create an image for us."

"Panasonic set up education centers for us in Tokyo and Osaka which are very beneficial to our business. They aren't just dealers; they're more like entrepreneurs. They try to educate our customers and create an image for our materials on the Japanese market. "To supply all our markets in Japan, Heraeus requires a large, nationwide organization. A sizable number of Panasonic's people are either directly or indirectly selling our products in Japan. We couldn't have done that on our own. "Panasonic's Frankfurt office is staffed with very good people. And when they move back to Japan, they're given a responsible job working on our products. These personal relationships have turned out to be invaluable. "Heraeus has been in business for 135 years, so we wanted a partner who takes the long view. In 1985, we celebrated our 15th anniversary together. "We have a very good market share in Japan. One could say that Panasonic made our name popular there."

Dr. Jürgen Heraeus Chairman Heraeus Edelmetalle GmbH Hanau, West Germany



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A dentist using Heraeus materials to treat a patient at a private dental clinic in Osaka, Japan.

ARTS / LEISURE

Liberace's Glitz Going on Sale

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES—Opinions differed on Liberace's musical talents, but the pianist and showman had few equals when it came to shopping.

When his personal belongings are auctioned off April 10-13, it will take 23,852 square feet of the Los Angeles Convention Center to display them, along with a bubble over the parking lot for his cars. And that does not include the contents of the Cloisters, his Palm Springs estate, which are to be saved for a Liberace museum there.

The auction will be preceded by a five-day public viewing, during which there will be concerts and benefit parties. The production will be a fitting epitaph to the man whose name came to symbolize outlandish extravagance and glitter in dress, design, music and personal consumption.

More than 20,000 items from five of his homes will be offered, and the homes themselves, in Las Vegas; Malibu, California; Lake Tahoe, Nevada; in the Trump Tower in New York; and a penthouse in Los Angeles, are also on the market. The proceeds are now set to go to the Liberace Foundation for the Performing and Creative Arts, which provides scholarships. But there is some uncertainty about that since the showman's will may be contested by his sister Angie and her children, and the children of his deceased younger brother, Rudy.

The auction is to be held by Christie's and Butterfield & Butterfield, a West Coast auction house. Their officials are now cataloging the collection, which ranges from minor items of little intrinsic value—"happy-happies," as Liberace called them—to a Baccarat crystal table dating to 1850 that was once owned by the Maharajah Bahadur Shah II.

Just how much money the sale will raise is problematic because of what the auctioneers are calling the "L factor." The L stands for Liberace, and it means that many of the objects are expected to bring well above their real value because of their owner. The overall value of the goods has been estimated at \$7 million, but Liberace's fans are expected to bid up the prices of the smaller items as souvenirs.

"He adored bargains and loved garage sales," said Jane de Lissac of Christie's Beverly Hills office. "I suspect he did his own buying. As a compulsive buyer, he beat all of us women." She diplomatically described Liberace's taste as "eclectic."

Among the major pieces are:
• A pair of 19th-century German giltwood consoles that were in the Las Vegas home.

• A pair of 19th-century Sevres French porcelain vases, painted with flowers on one side and figures of courting couples on the reverse.

• A three-piece 19th-century Mexican silver table garniture. The middle piece has vases, flanked by candleabra with seven candles each. The stems are American Indian figures in Mayan clothes.

• A 19th-century Capodimonte dinner service for 12, nearly 300 pieces.

• Liberace's favorite automobile, a 1982 Zimmer Golden Spirit.

• Five fur coats of mink, beaver and natural Norwegian fox and a black mink queen size bedspread.

In addition, from five to eight pianos will be sold from the pianist's collection, among them a Blüthner concert grand, a 10-foot-long instrument with four strings for each note instead of the usual three, and a Baldwin covered completely in a mosaic of etched mirror tiles. Most of the pianos still belong to the Baldwin company, and it is not clear yet where those proceeds will go.

Other items for sale are a 1977 supercharged Auburn, a hand-built replica of a 1936 model; Liberace's personal jewelry, and contents of the master bedroom suite in Las Vegas, whose ceiling was covered with a replica of Michelangelo's "Creation of Adam" from the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican.

However, the public will not be able to bid on the performer's famed sequined and bejeweled show costumes and diamond-studded microphone. All materials related to his show life will be saved for the museum in Palm Springs.

Nor will the performer's 27 dogs be included; five remain with his housekeeper of 36 years, Gladys Lucky, now 76, and the rest have been taken by friends and relatives.



Liberace in his Las Vegas home in 1985.

Bruce Cockburn's 'Miracle'

By Cynthia Guttman
International Herald Tribune
TORONTO — When Bruce Cockburn started recording in the late '60s, he was determined to fight a perennial Canadian disease: the belief that to be successful in Canada, an artist had start off by winning approval south of the border.

Seventeen albums later, 41-year-old singer-songwriter Bruce Cockburn has won his bet. Recipient of 10 Juno awards (equivalent of the U.S. Grammy) and the Order of Canada, he has earned a loyal audience on home ground and international acclaim with his poetic lyrics, his virtuosic guitar playing and his modest approach to stardom. His latest album, "Waiting for a Miracle," is a compilation of singles (along with two new songs) released between 1970 and 1987 and is a good introduction to his broad musical range.

From his early days of pastoral folk tunes inspired by cross-country tours to his latest angry political tone set to percussive jazz and rock beats, Cockburn's genre, weaving reggae, blues, rock and folk with lyrics influenced by two of his favorite poets, Allen Ginsberg and Blaise Cendrars, has always escaped neat labeling.

"I've been categorized so many times before that people don't know how to do it anymore," says Cockburn, who admits to not clearly remembering many of his early songs. After dabbling with trumpet and clarinet, he discovered the guitar at 14, attended Berklee School of Music majoring in composition, and returned to Canada, joining two of his contemporaries, Murray McLauchlan and Gordon Lightfoot. Since his first release in 1970, he has recorded on the True North label in Toronto.

When he broke into the American market in 1979 with his vibrant, catchy single "Wondering Where the Lions Are," Rolling Stone magazine called him "Canada's best-kept secret."



Lyricist Cockburn: "I've been categorized so many times."

Since "Wondering Where the Lions Are," Cockburn continues to cross borders, accommodating increasing commercial demands and finding himself short of time to write. He has just returned from six weeks in Nepal as a guest of the Unitarian Service Committee, a trip likely to influence a few songs to come, as he continues exploring the human condition with his unerring hope: "Somewhere out there is a place that's cool, where peace and balance are the rule working toward a future like some kind of mystic jewel and waiting for a miracle."

Bruce Cockburn on tour, Amsterdam Sept. 2; Milan Sept. 6; Duisburg, West Germany, Sept. 11; Cologne Sept. 12.

ful appearance and his trademark round steel-rimmed glasses, is a careful listener and a serious thinker. His political and human rights convictions have been reached through research and travel, his exploration of sound through a long-time fascination with musical traditions from around the globe. From his home amidst the trendy bistros and arty street life of one of Toronto's fast-gentrifying neighborhoods, he attempts to keep a low profile.

His political conscience emerged with a gradual conversion to Christianity, rather than from the influence of the '60s. "There was a dim awareness of things, but I was not an activist at all. After becoming Christian, I think I was led to that point where it was obvious that you can't love your neighbor if you don't know who he is, and you can't love your neighbor and watch him get killed at the same time, you know."

His beliefs first spurred several albums exploring the spiritual realm set to jazz acoustics. "Humans" (1980), which followed a separation with his wife, ushered in

a stronger emotional immediacy and personal ambiguity.

You see the extremes of what humans can be? and in that distance some tension is born energy surging like a storm.

"Inner City Front" (1981) and "The Trouble with Normal" (1983) began a harsher probing of urban civilization. His beat became more distinctively anchored in rock 'n' roll, and his cinematic descriptions more vivid and compressed. The catalyst was a tour in 1983 to Central America as a guest of Oxfam, the international relief organization.

"At that time you still couldn't convince anybody that the CIA was backing the contras," remembers Cockburn. "In Nicaragua there was so much beauty, so much pain, so much unnecessary pain. Everybody suffers in life but it seems ridiculous to see such avoidable suffering." Such feelings are echoed in two of his most original albums, "Stealing Fire" (1984) and "World of Wonders" (1986), which both sold more than 250,000 copies in the United States. His songs — both ballads and rock-based tracks — are imbued with Latin and Caribbean rhythms, his baritone voice stronger and more impassioned than in earlier works. One of his most controversial and internationally successful songs, "If I Had a Rocket Launcher," is a violent reaction to the bombing of a Guatemalan refugee camp where Cockburn talked to survivors. In his more intimate and visionary vein, "Lovers in a Dangerous Time" conveys his characteristic sense of restlessness and hope in the face of a world where you've got to kick at the darkness till it bleeds daylight when you're lovers in a dangerous time.

Since "World of Wonders" and "Waiting for a Miracle," Cockburn continues to cross borders, accommodating increasing commercial demands and finding himself short of time to write. He has just returned from six weeks in Nepal as a guest of the Unitarian Service Committee, a trip likely to influence a few songs to come, as he continues exploring the human condition with his unerring hope: "Somewhere out there is a place that's cool, where peace and balance are the rule working toward a future like some kind of mystic jewel and waiting for a miracle."

DOONESBURY

READY FOR OUR BIG DATE, MARCIA?
SURE AM, ZINK. YOU HAD ANY THING TO EAT YET?
EAT? NO, MAYBE I DON'T CATCH YOUR DRIFT.
I JUST THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE NICE TO HAVE SOME DINNER FIRST...
A MOVIE AND DINNER A DEUX?
AND MAYBE A NIGHTCAP AT THE SEAPORT AFTER.
WINDY TOO FAST! WE'RE SPINNING OUT OF CONTROL AGAIN!
OH... SORRY, A MOVIE'S FINE, THEN.

In my mind I catch a picture big black raven in the sky looking at the ocean — sail reflected in black eye sail as white as heroin, white like weathered bones — run and guns and smallpox gonna change the face of home in this stolen land.

As he prepares a morning cappuccino, Cockburn, with his youth-

ful appearance and his trademark round steel-rimmed glasses, is a careful listener and a serious thinker. His political and human rights convictions have been reached through research and travel, his exploration of sound through a long-time fascination with musical traditions from around the globe. From his home amidst the trendy bistros and arty street life of one of Toronto's fast-gentrifying neighborhoods, he attempts to keep a low profile.

An Invitation to Oxford. The International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica present a special conference on The International Business Outlook University College, Oxford, September 16-19, 1987. Join selected top management executives at the Fourth Annual International Business Outlook Conference in the peaceful environment of University College. You will participate with small study teams of leading academic experts in addressing the current economic, social and political trends in key regions of the world. The combination of seminars, round table meetings, high-level analysis and stimulating exchanges provides a rare opportunity over three days for in-depth discussion and reflection on the world business climate. The conference will close with a dinner at Blechems Palace to be addressed by a leading international figure.

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NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Monday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., Chg.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Close, Chg., Week Ago, Year Ago.

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Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Bonds, Utilities, Industrials.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., Chg.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, %Chg.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., Chg.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (A) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, %Chg.

Dow Average Rebounds 23.60

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange advanced Monday in moderate trading, helped by a stable dollar and steady bond prices. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 23.60 points to 2,662.95 after falling 70.15 points last week when investors locked in profits made during a steady run-up in stock prices. Advances led declines about 5 to 3 among the NYSE issues traded. Broad-market indexes also advanced. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 1.46 to 184.45. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 2.76, ending at 329.80. The price of an average share climbed 34 cents. Volume rose to about 165.8 million shares from 156.3 million shares on Friday. Stocks opened mixed and attracted buyers in midmorning, when bonds rallied from early lows. Rising crude oil prices also gave a boost to oil stocks, three of which — Exxon, Chevron and Texaco — are components of the Dow industrial average. Oil prices rose in New York on news that an Iranian speedboat attacked a Kuwaiti-flagged freighter in retaliation for Iraqi weekend attacks on Iranian oil installations. Traders gave mixed reviews to Monday's performance. Though stocks broadened their advance in late trading, activity was dull, with participation by large institutional investors minimal. Ohio Edison was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising 1/2 to 22 1/2. Public Service Enterprise Group followed, rising 3/4 to 25 1/4.

Newmont Mining was third, rising 9 1/2 to 92. Ivanhoe Partners, a company owned by T. Boone Pickens Jr., offered to buy the company for \$95 a share. Among the oil stocks, Mobil rose 2 1/2 to 53 1/2, Exxon jumped 1 1/2 to 99 1/2, Chevron climbed 1/2 to 58 1/2 and Texaco added 1/2 to 42 1/2. Schlumberger, trading ex-dividend, rose 1 1/2 to 47 1/2. The company said it sold its Fairchild semiconductor business to National Semiconductor for a combination of common stock and warrants with a guaranteed cash value of about \$122 million and would take a third-quarter loss related to the sale of about \$220 million. National Semiconductor rose 1/2 to 15 1/2. Elsewhere in the technology sector, Digital Equipment climbed 2 1/2 to 189 1/2, Unisys rose 1/2 to 44 1/2, Hewlett-Packard, which announced new portable computers, jumped 2 1/2 to 66 1/2 and Control Data added 1/2 to 33 1/2. Blue-chips attracted buyers. General Motors gained 2 1/2 to 92 1/2, IBM rose 1 1/2 to 168 1/2, AT&T added 1/2 to 33 1/2, American Express advanced 1/2 to 37 1/2 and Philip Morris rose 1 1/2 to 117 1/2. Prices rose in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Telephor International was the most active Amex issue, unchanged at 34. The American Stock Exchange index rose 1.60 to 361.35. The price of an average share gained 7 cents. Advances led declines 370-282 among 902 issues traded. Composite volume was 13,639,400 shares, compared with 13,144,170 Friday.

Large table of stock prices (B) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, %Chg.

Vertical advertisement for 'Currency Rates' and 'Interest Rates' with various financial data.

(Continued on next left-hand page)

THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN LIBRARY

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Amid Mired Settlements, The Continent Recedes

By ROWENA WHELAN

LONDON — The lagging performance of stock markets in continental Europe behind those in the United States, Britain and Japan has clouded their attractiveness for big global players.

European exchanges are still luring such mighty market makers as Salomon Brothers Inc. and Nomura Securities Ltd., but analysts said that the investment firms were taking a cautious approach.

European economies are in good shape, but the stock markets require a breather, said Roger Horne, head of the European department of the brokerage firm James Capel.

Europe "will not catch up with the rest of the world in the next six months," an economist said.

U.S. Posts Rise in Efficiency

Sales of Homes Climb by 0.5%

WASHINGTON — U.S. business improved its efficiency in producing goods and services at an annual rate of 1.3 percent in the second quarter as manufacturing productivity jumped 4.9 percent, the Labor Department said Monday.

The revised productivity improvement for nonfarm businesses as a whole was down slightly from preliminary figures last month that showed a 1.4 percent rate of increase.

In another U.S. economic survey, the Commerce Department said sales of new single-family homes rose 0.5 percent in July from June to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 653,000 units.

The department sharply revised downward June sales to show an increase of 1.1 percent from May levels to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 650,000 units instead of the previously reported 3.5 percent rise.



Mohamed al-Fayed, Harrods's owner, in the store's leather goods department.

An About-Face Face-lift at Harrods

Al-Fayed Brings Back Edwardian Look at London Store

By Warren Getler International Herald Tribune LONDON — Harrods, arguably the world's most famous department store, is getting a £200 million (\$326 million) face-lift.

Working from old photographs and other archival documents, a select staff of interior designers backed by an army of several hundred craftsmen are attempting to hammer, paste and mold Harrods back to its original look.

The idea is to recreate the decor typical of 1912-1915, when the building, started in the late 1800s, came into its own in the Edwardian era.

Harrods' Egyptian-born owner, Mohamed al-Fayed, says the massive restoration project is not for cosmetic reasons alone.

Pickens Group Bids For Control Of Newmont

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS — Ivanhoe Partners, led by the Texas oilman, T. Boone Pickens, offered Monday to buy the approximately 90 percent of Newmont Mining Corp. that it does not already own for \$95 a share, or about \$3.7 billion.

The partnership now holds 6.65 million shares, equal to 9.95 percent of Newmont Mining, a New York-based copper, gold and energy company.

Ivanhoe is bidding for the remaining 59.75 million outstanding shares, Ivanhoe had said last month that it might bid for the entire company.

There was no immediate comment from Newmont.

In a letter to the Newmont chairman, Gordon R. Parker, signed by Mr. Pickens, Ivanhoe said the offer "is more than 200 percent of the price at which Newmont sold its own shares to the public only two months ago."

In June, Newmont offered 4 million shares to the public at \$45 each. Ivanhoe Partners is owned by Mr. Pickens' Mesa Limited Partnership, Harbert Corp., Galactic Resources Ltd. and NRM Energy Co.

Newmont's stock rose \$9.50 a share to \$92 in Monday trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Pickens' letter said his partnership was prepared to proceed promptly to present the offer to Newmont's shareholders and that it was "highly confident that financing can be obtained on a timely basis."

The letter promised to retain Newmont's existing management and offered a program allowing managers and other key employees "to acquire meaningful equity ownership in the company and thereby be positioned to benefit directly from the success of their efforts."

Referring to Consolidated Gold Fields PLC, a London-based gold concern that owns 26.2 percent of Newmont, Mr. Pickens said Ivanhoe was willing to discuss a "broad range of alternatives to Consolidated's sale of its interest."

They could include an exchange of its stock for direct ownership interests in one or more assets of Newmont or continued ownership by Consolidated of a minority interest in the company, the letter said.

Ivanhoe began purchasing Newmont shares in June at about \$45 a share. Since then, analysts estimate, the Pickens partnership has paid up to \$70 a share to acquire its stake.

Thus, even if the bid is not successful, Ivanhoe stands to make a substantial profit on the increased value of its Newmont shares.

William G. Siederburg of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said it was evident that Mr. Pickens would make an offer for Newmont, based on the earlier acquisition of a stake in the company.

He said the chief attractions for Mr. Pickens were Newmont's cash reserves of \$640 million and stock holdings Du Pont Co., currently worth about \$600 million.

Newmont also has extensive energy holdings in the Dutch North Sea, mining interests in Australia and is the parent of Peabody Coal Co., one of the largest coal mining operations in the country.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and Rate. Includes entries for Australia, Canada, France, Germany, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Deposit Type, and Rate. Includes entries for US Dollar, Swiss Franc, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Yield. Includes entries like Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Source. Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, etc.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Change. Includes entries for Hong Kong, London, New York, etc.

U.S. Tool Orders Fall

U.S. machine tool orders fell 19.7 percent to \$162.9 million in July from a revised \$202.8 million in June, the National Machine Tool Builders Association said.

The trade group said Sunday that the July level was 4.2 percent below the \$170 million in tool orders reported for July 1986, Reuters reported from Washington.

But the group said that a rise in exports in July indicated that orders could increase in coming months. Machine tools are an indicator of long-term economic strength because they are used to produce durable goods.

Exports of metal-cutting tools rose 8.7 percent in July while exports of metal-forming tools rose 56.1 percent.

BASF, Leaping on Sony Plan to Sell DATs, Will Market Tapes

BERLIN — BASF AG, reacting to Sony Corp.'s surprise announcement on Friday that it would begin marketing the controversial digital audio tape recorder in West Germany next month, said Monday that it would immediately begin sales of tapes for the equipment.

BASF's decision to sell tapes for the DAT units, which are sophisticated recorders capable of reproducing the high quality of compact discs, was the first of what some analysts predict will become a flood as electronics makers rush to join Sony in a development expected to revolutionize the music industry.

Sony's announcement, which came Friday at a consumer electronics fair in West Berlin, stunned the industry largely because of the controversy surrounding the device.

The music industry fears huge losses of royalties because of home taping and digital piracy, and has put intense pressure on manufacturers not to sell the equipment outside Japan until copyright issues have been resolved.

Until Friday, that pressure had been successful. The International Federation of Phonogram and Videogram Producers has been seeking legislation requiring that the machines be fitted with circuitry that would prevent DATs from recording specially encoded compact discs, records and radio broadcasts.

Makers of prerecorded cassettes have refused to produce prerecorded digital tapes unless such circuitry is required.

But with Sony's move, analysts said they expected other Japanese makers to jump into the field. The electronics giant, known for its innovation, has often tested the waters for more conservative Japanese electronics makers, not least with its Walkman portable stereo cassette player.

"Japanese firms have been waiting for others to take the lead," said Akiko Emori, an analyst with Jardine Fleming (Securities) Ltd. in Tokyo. "It would not be at all surprising if other Japanese makers were in the German market in time for Christmas sales."

A spokesman for Victor Co. of Japan, known as JVC, said that "We plan to finalize the date for West German introduction after the Berlin electronics show ends" on Sept. 6. "It's more positive now," she added.

A spokesman for Aiwa Co., a 52.5 percent subsidiary of Sony, said, "We want to see how the music industry and the politicians react. Then we'll decide." The marketing plans of Aiwa and other DAT makers could be unveiled at an electronics fair in Tokyo on Sept. 16, he added.

European, Japanese Exporters to U.S. Seek Ways to Offset Falling Dollar

By Kenneth N. Gilpin New York Times Service NEW YORK — Volvo AB, the Swedish automaker, continues to attract growing numbers of upwardly mobile buyers. The company sold 3 percent more cars in the first half of the year than it did in the first six months of 1986. But Volvo probably does not feel much like celebrating.

Because of the weak dollar, Volvo reported last week that its profits fell by nearly 10 percent in the first six months of 1987 from a year before.

The dollar closed higher in New York trading, Page 13.

Volvo is not alone in smarting from the effects of a fallen dollar. "For all multinationals in Japan and Europe, the notion of the dollar falling further is not the question," said Barton Biggs, chief international portfolio strategist at Morgan Stanley & Co. "The question is how to deal with the dollar where it is."

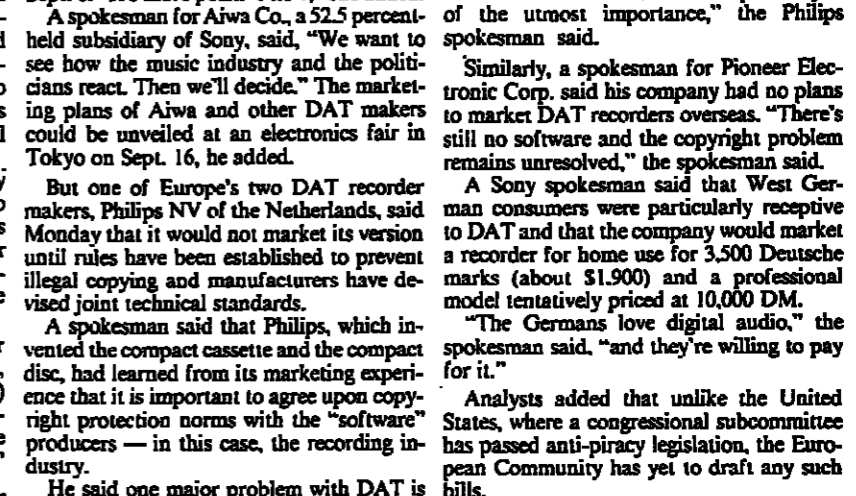
The dollar's drop means lower revenues and net income for companies that produce goods at home but export and sell the goods in the United States.

U.S. companies faced similar problems in the early 1980s when the dollar was strong. They were forced to adapt their strategies, and foreign companies are now employing many of those same techniques, with a few added twists.

The strategies used by foreign companies include: slashing costs to preserve profit margins; hedging against short-term currency fluctuations by using exchanges in the United States to trade in foreign currency futures and options contracts.

"Companies like Hitachi, Matsushita and NEC have cut way back on their operating costs to try and get their break-even points down," said Wallace P. Wormley, director of global portfolios at Prudential Capital Management International. "Many have gotten to the point where they can break even with the yen at 130 to 135 against the dollar."

THE FIRST AUTOMATIC ULTRA-THIN PERPETUAL CALENDAR IN THE WORLD.



Advertisement for Audemars Piguet watch, including text: ARGENTINE REPUBLIC EXTERNAL U.S. \$ BONDS AND BONOS NOMINATIVOS THE WESTON GROUP

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

National Semi to Buy Fairchild

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — National Semiconductor Corp. said Monday that it had bought a rival computer chip maker, Fairchild Semiconductor Corp., for \$1.2 billion in common stock and warrants.

Gen. Norrett, an industry analyst with the market research firm Dataquest Inc. in San Jose, California, said that Fairchild had been sold at a "bargain basement" price. He speculated that National had refused to buy underused Fairchild chip-making facilities in Japan and in West Germany.

quest predicted that 15 to 20 percent would be laid off. Analysts have criticized the idea of merging National and Fairchild. They argued that the companies would overlap significantly because they produce logic chips, some of which compete with each other.

Matsushita Plans To Merge With Its Trade Unit

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. and Matsushita Electric Trading Co. announced Monday that they plan to merge next April 1.

By Juris Kaza
Special to the Herald Tribune
Nokia Group, Finland's largest private company, said Monday that it had agreed to buy Oceanic SA, a French consumer electronics group, from Sweden's Electrolux AB.

trade with the Soviets, because they are paid in hard currency through a clearing arrangement with Finland's central bank. Oceanic also makes monitors for computer terminals, which would complement Nokia's data processing and electronics business.

SEC, NYSE Probing Hutton, Shearson Talks, Sources Say

NEW YORK — The Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange are investigating the merger discussions late last year between E.F. Hutton Group and the Shearson Lehman Brothers unit of American Express Co., according to Wall Street sources.

According to the sources, the key participants in the aborted merger talks have been subpoenaed and questioned at length by the exchange and the SEC. Most of these depositions took place around April, but the investigations are continuing, the sources said.

GE Executive Moves To NBC Planning Post

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune
Alfred F. Barber, an executive at General Electric Co., will move to GE's subsidiary, National Broadcasting Co., in a post directly under Robert C. Wright, the GE veteran who became NBC's president after GE acquired the broadcasting company last year.

the parent company, Mr. Klatsky, 39, moves into the post vacated by Lawrence S. Phillips, 60, who assumed the titles of chairman and chief executive upon the death of his father, Seymour J. Phillips, earlier this year.

Senior Executive Joins the Exodus From Viacom

NEW YORK — Viacom International Inc. says the head of its entertainment and broadcast groups is resigning in the latest high-level departure since the company was acquired by National Amusements Inc.

Finland's Nokia Buys French TV Maker Oceanic

By Juris Kaza
Special to the Herald Tribune
Nokia Group, Finland's largest private company, said Monday that it had agreed to buy Oceanic SA, a French consumer electronics group, from Sweden's Electrolux AB.

At Electrolux, an international manufacturer of vacuum cleaners and major appliances, the company's chief executive, Anders Scharp, said the sale of Oceanic represented a strategic decision to get out of the television and video business.

He has suggested in that in the future some of Nokia main operations could be located outside Finland. Nokia has annual sales of around 12 billion Finnish markkaa (\$2.7 billion) and says it is the second largest electronics company in the Nordic area, behind Telefonaktiebolaget L.M. Ericsson of Sweden.

Nokia last year showed a 675 million markkaa profit after financial items, against 552 million markkaa in 1986.

Heir Seeks to Buy Remaining 50% of Fairfax Media Group

SYDNEY — An heir to the family that controls John Fairfax Ltd., Australia's second-largest media group, launched a \$1.125 billion (880 million) takeover bid Monday for the 50 percent of the company the family does not already own.

The Fairfax group controls Australia's biggest radio network and runs a quarter of the country's metropolitan newspapers. Australia's largest media group is News Corp., under the control of Rupert Murdoch.

Under the takeover plan, three of Fairfax's most profitable assets — the Fairfax magazine division, the Australian Financial Review and 50 percent of the Business Review Weekly — would be transferred to a subsidiary, David Syme & Co., which is wholly owned by Fairfax.

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Boesky Offers to Tell U.K. About Guinness Dealings

LONDON — Ivan F. Boesky, a major figure in the U.S. insider trading scandal, has offered to testify about his dealings with Guinness PLC, the British brewer suspected of illegally manipulating its share price during a takeover fight, the Observer newspaper reported.

Boesky had indicated through his lawyers to London prosecutors that he was willing to testify about his stock dealings during Guinness' £2.7 billion (\$4.4 billion) effort last year to buy Distillers PLC. Guinness successfully outbid the retailer Argyl Group PLC.

MANILA: Businessmen in Philippines Seek Signs of Economic Upturn

(Continued from Page 1)
Investment code in July, unclear policy signals from the administration are also blunting enthusiasm for most commitments outside of the stock market.

"The agriculture picture is worrisome," Mr. Sacerdoti said. "All the growth is in prices, not production." Inflation, which was negative for much of last year, is also emerging as an incipient problem. Fueled by an 85 percent rise in the trade deficit for first-half 1987 and a round of domestic price increases, consumer prices are now expected to rise by 10 percent or more this year.

men said the drop was offset by a 10 percent rise early last week in key indices. The Manila Stock Exchange composite index closed 24.12 points lower and the Market Stock Exchange composite index lost 45.71 points compared with Thursday, the last trading day. The local stock exchanges are closed on Fridays in August.

Business Warning
The Philippines' main business organization warned President Aquino on Monday of "emerging disenchantment" with her government, Agence France-Press reported.

Share the wealth.
Image of a bottle and glasses of wine.

Have all the advantages of a bank account in LUXEMBOURG, without actually being there.
To discover the advantages of banking in Luxembourg with BCC, all you have to do is to simply mail the attached coupon. We will promptly despatch to you by airmail our booklet containing detailed information about banking in Luxembourg.

Chemical Bank Home Loans
The Best UK Mortgages for Expatriates
* interest only * no capital repayment
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Phone our mortgage consultants on 01-380 5019/5214

Herald Tribune
Japanese Invasion in Europe
Oil Prices Fall After OPEC Shift on Output
U.S.-Japan Trade Gap Expected to Keep Rising

The Inflight Newspaper is available on all Air France flights.
As part of its inflight service, Air France distributes the International Herald Tribune to its passengers on all flights. So do most other airlines: some 39,000 copies of the IHT are distributed each day in the skies of Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Asia and the Americas. Which is why we have become known as "the inflight newspaper."

Mondays AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street
and do not reflect late trade elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Stk.	100 High/Low	Close	Chg. Pct.	Open
12.32	174 1/2 A-B-50	1.75 15.8	100	23.75	24.25	+2.1%	23.75
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 31st Aug. 1987

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issuer prices.

<p>AL-Global Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (w) A-Global Group \$ 298.29 (w) Managed Curve \$ 111.28 (w) P&S Financial Corp \$ 195.52 	<p>INTERNATIONAL FUND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (w) International Fund \$ 1,454.94 (w) Short Term Bond \$ 1,041.11 (w) Short Term Bond \$ 1,041.11 	<p>INTERNATIONAL FUND (UK) Ltd.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (w) Applied Science \$ 17.28 (w) G.I. Aston H.C. Growth \$ 25.15 (w) G.I. Aston H.C. Growth \$ 25.15 	<p>Other Funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (w) Acticross \$ 128.27 (w) Active Fund \$ 19.28 (w) Active Fund \$ 19.28
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AMEX

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trade elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

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MARKETS

AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE

AMERICAN BOND MARKET

COMMODITIES

CURRENCY

FUTURES

INDEXES

INTERNATIONAL

MONEY MARKET

REAL ESTATE

WARRANTS

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex: Matthew Greenleaf of 61359P for further information.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Inches Up in Quiet Trading

NEW YORK — The U.S. dollar rose fractionally higher Monday against other major currencies in quiet New York trading.

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar ended at 1.8165 DM, up 1.8120 on Friday. The dollar also edged up to 142.45 yen from Friday's close of 141.90.

Mr. Weiland said that while the overall market sentiment for the dollar remains bearish, the week ahead should be quiet. He said the market might respond to the July report on the index of leading economic indicators, scheduled for release Tuesday.

Oil Prices Rise As Gulf Attacks Counter Gilt

NEW YORK — Oil prices moved higher Monday as the market reacted to reports of increased military action in the Gulf, made provisions for possible cutbacks of supplies.

HARRODS: Department Store Undergoing £200 Million Renovation

(Continued from first finance page) shadow of the pyramids, you see the glory of old civilization," Mr. al-Fayed said.

Hussel Sees Record Year, Plans Expansion

HAGEN, West Germany — Hussel Holding AG, West Germany's leading retailer of luxury and beauty products, expects profits this year to reach another record and is planning to expand at home and in France and Italy.

Hussel was likely to raise its dividend again in 1987, Mr. Kreke said. The company raised its dividend to 9 DM last year, from 8.50 DM in 1985.

Group revenue, including recent acquisitions, rose 13.5 percent in the first seven months of 1987. Excluding these, sales rose 7.4 percent compared with the same period last year.

Differential Between U.S., German Bonds Expected to Widen

FRANKFURT — The differential between U.S. and West German bond yields should widen in coming weeks if, as generally expected, the dollar extends its recent sharp decline, bond market analysts and economists said Monday.

gross national product to grow at an annual rate of 1.50 percent in the second half of 1987, after only 0.25 percent in the first half, while it forecasts that inflation will rise to 1.50 percent for all of 1987, from 0.75 percent in the first half.

for further cuts in long bond yields, which have already fallen about 10 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, since the dollar began its latest descent on Aug. 14.

Monday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices on 4 P.M. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in \$ Mil. High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Includes stocks like ADC, AIG, AIGP, etc.

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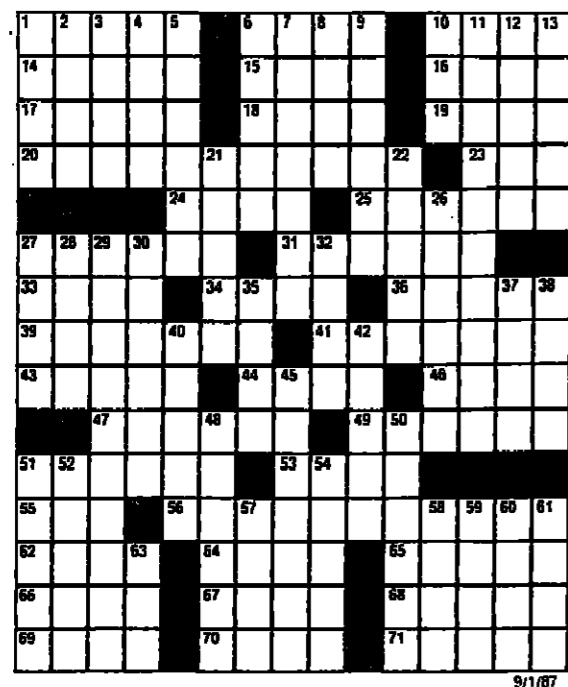
Since his failure to win control of Fraser, Mr. Rowland has conducted an acrimonious two-year campaign for a government inquiry into the financing of the al-Fayed purchase of the company.

rounding the House of Fraser takeover. Both the al-Fayed and Mr. Rowland welcomed the probe, which has yet to report.

For now, Mr. al-Fayed is putting all his attention and — whatever money is necessary — toward creating a Harrods "that is a better place for everybody, from Kings and Queens to taxi drivers."

Some work is carried out during shopping hours, but the pace becomes feverish between the close of shop at 7 P.M. on Saturday right through to dawn on Monday.

Monday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the following information: Tables include the following information: up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.



ACROSS

1 I shy
6 Play parts
10 "Sweeney" 1979 Broadway hit
14 Tyrhenian feeder
15 Snare
16 Mimic
17 Sock
18 Fork part
19 Garden access
20 Loafer
23 "Misérables"
24 Tress
25 Widows' infatuances
27 Confuses
31 Follows
33 — gras
34 Satisfy fully
36 Surveyor's instrument
41 Importune
43 Island group north of Tonga
44 Actress Garr
46 "With the blue ribbon"
47 Trial
49 Kindly
51 Thin fayer
53 Needle parts

DOWN

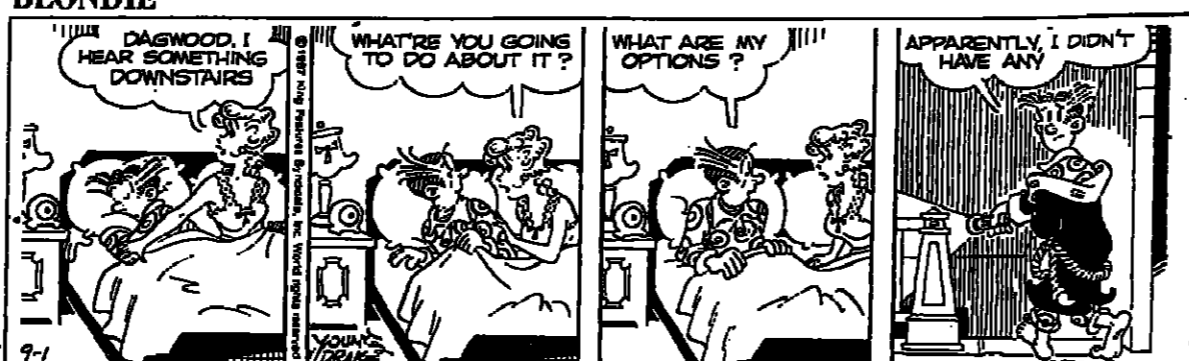
1 Male parygyoer
2 Hawaiian city
3 One-sixth
4 Drama
5 Tear
6 Athenian
7 Fair play
8 Place for cogitation
9 Oses 75
10 Label
11 Like a girasol
12 Hold back
13 Shift or sheath

21 Actor Ernesto: 1829-96
22 Yank out of bed
26 Irritate; fray
27 P.M.'s
28 A Copperfield
29 Map West role
30 Poe girl
32 Never to Keats
35 "— boy!"
37 Inveigh
38 Feminine suffix
40 Vic's spouse et al.
42 It's capital is Niamey
45 N.F.L. groups
48 The true heaths
50 Ancient ascetic
51 Cast a ballot
52 Roman official
54 Affirmatives
57 Moon goddess
58 Year in Macbeth's reign
59 Man, for one
61 Dame Myra
63 R.L.S. contemporary

PEANUTS



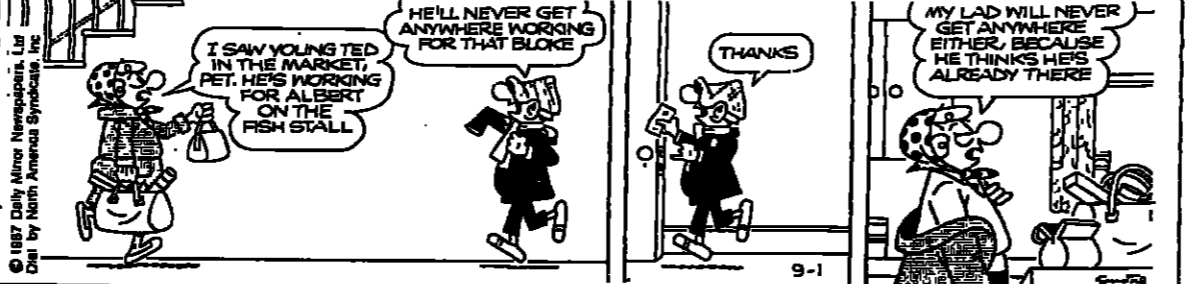
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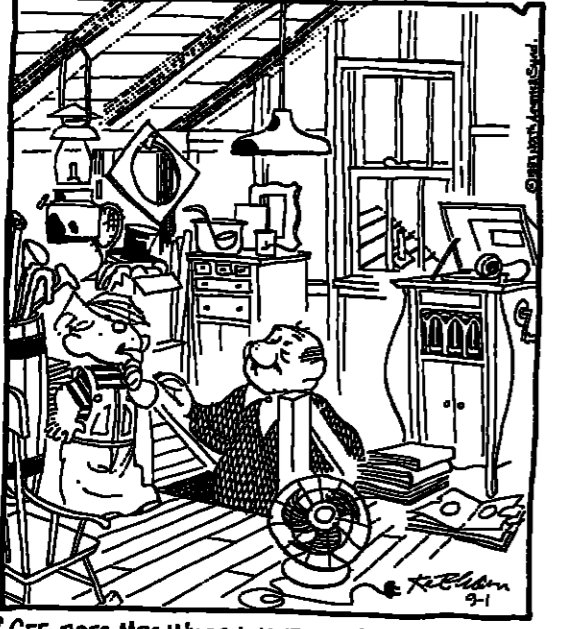
REX MORGAN



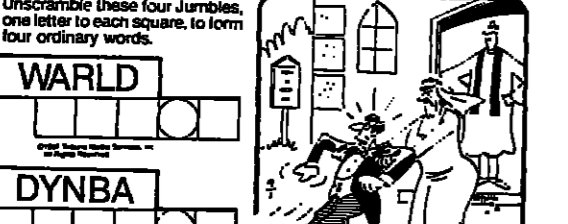
GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



WEATHER

EUROPE			ASIA		
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
Algeria	26	20	China	24	18
Austria	20	14	Hong Kong	31	25
Berlin	20	14	India	31	25
Brussels	15	9	Japan	24	18
Geneva	20	14	Manila	27	21
London	19	13	Seoul	27	21
Madrid	27	21	Singapore	31	25
Munich	20	14	Tokyo	27	21
Nairobi	27	21			
Paris	20	14			
Rome	20	14			
Stockholm	19	13			
Warsaw	20	14			
Zurich	24	18			

World Stock Markets

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1272	+13.10
Bombay	1315	+15.00
London	2792	+12.50
Paris	1315	+15.00
Tokyo	1872	+18.00

World Stock Markets (continued)

Market	Index	Change
Hong Kong	1110	+15.00
Singapore	1110	+15.00
Manila	1110	+15.00
Seoul	1110	+15.00
Taipei	1110	+15.00

BOOKS

THE GOLDEN GURU: The Strange Journey of Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh

By James S. Gordon. Illustrated. 248 pages. \$19.95. The Stephen Greene Press, Fessenden Road, Brattleboro, Vermont 05301.

Reviewed by Walter Goodman

Dr. James S. Gordon brings credentials aplenty to his study of Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, the Indian guru who took over the town of Antelope, Oregon (population 39), in 1981 and departed the United States in disarray in 1985. Along with other young seekers from Zen meditation to Transcendental Meditation in quest of raised consciousness, spiritual highs, emotional tranquility, a sense of belonging and other benefits promised by the "human potential movement."

Gordon ruminates on the followers of Rajneesh: "Most of them have the edgy discomfort of the seeker, the itch of the rebellious and unfulfilled, the apprehensive self-absorption of the narcissistic, but not the fixed anxiety of the neurotic or the stubborn inertia of the chronically depressed. They are, I cannot fail to notice, in many ways like me."

As the reader cannot fail to notice, the diagnoses mark Gordon as a therapist as well as a seker. He now teaches at the Georgetown University Medical School and a press release

"practices psychiatry and holistic medicine in Washington." In 1974, when he was working at the National Institutes of Health, he undertook research into "the occult phenomenon," meaning such groups as the Hare Krishnas, the Moonies and the Scientologists.

So he brings to this book qualities of an observer-participant that make it in some ways more rewarding yet more expatriating than Frances FitzGerald's New Yorker report, included in her "Cities on a Hill" and Hugh Milne's expose, "Bhagwan: The God That Failed."

Americans had their consciousness of Rajneesh raised on his arrival in Oregon in the summer of 1981. He had already drawn quite a crowd back in Poona, India, where Gordon visited but resisted donating the orange garb of the Sannyasins, as initiates were called. Gordon finds no humor in the practice of imposing Indian names on the Westerners — flocks of Anands (meaning bliss) and Prems (love), Yogs (union), Devas (divine) and Dhyanas (meditation).

The accounts of Rajneesh's talks, which much impressed Gordon as pursuing "the possibility of cross-fertilization between the energy of democratic America and the contemplativeness of the East," seem like a quick tour of religious notions East and West. More basic was his charisma, and the promise of easy sex for which his movement was celebrated.

The Oregon episode, recounted with temperate thoroughness, was not editing. Rambo Rajneesh drew 2,500 people, lots of money and the wrath of the local residents. Rajneesh rode around in Rolls-Royces, the sight of which drove his followers into ecstasy, but otherwise enveloped himself in private meditation or something and left the battle to a disciple named Ma Anand Sheela, who sponged a \$7 million and had the bad habit, as she admitted in court, of trying to settle her disagreements with poison.

In 1985, Ma Anand Sheela and a couple of other sannyasins wound up in jail and Rajneesh sold his Rolls-Royces and got out of the United States fast.

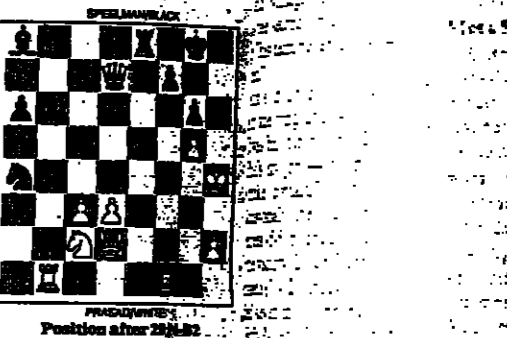
Gordon tells the story fairly, if not stylishly. Walter Goodman is on the staff of The New York Times.

Chess

By Robert Byrne

It would have been risky for Speelman to spend time grabbing a pawn with 19... QxP.

THE fascination of a sacrifice of the exchange derives from the fact that even though only a small amount of material is involved, the consequences can be momentous. An example of a well-judged exchange sacrifice with an excellent tactical follow-up involving an additional piece sacrifice was provided by the British grandmaster Jonathan Speelman in his game with the Indian international master Devaki Prasad in the Interzonal Tournament in Subotica, Yugoslavia.



king had to run for his life with 31 K-N3. On 31... Q-R6, 32 K-B2, BxR, Prasad could not have saved himself by 33... RxB because of 33... R-Q8, 34 QxP (34 Q-Q2 would not stop 34... R-N1, 35 QxR, 36... Nf6, 37... Kf7, 38... Bc8, winning a rook.

The system with 6... Q-N3, popularized by Pal Benko, attempts to decrease White's chances for early attack by driving back his KN. Moreover, when the response is 7 N-N3, the white KB cannot stay on its QR2-KN8 diagonal.

Prasad could not refuse to 30... N-Q4; 31 RxP, N-B5! returns the knight decisively to that attack. But after 30 QxN, consideration that White's thematic attacking theme, P-B6, 30... B-N7, threatening Q-N4, Q-R4 and Q-R6, would take time and could still be held off by a pawn sacrifice with... P-KR4 should be necessary after.

WORLD MARKETS IN REVIEW

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Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1272	+13.10
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London	2792	+12.50
Paris	1315	+15.00
Tokyo	1872	+18.00

Market	Index	Change
Hong Kong	1110	+15.00
Singapore	1110	+15.00
Manila	1110	+15.00
Seoul	1110	+15.00
Taipei	1110	+15.00

SPORTS

من الأهرام

Joyner En Route to World Heptathlon Mark in Rome

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ROME — Christo Markov of Bulgaria won the triple jump at the world track and field championships Monday with the second-longest leap of all time, while Jackie Joyner-Kersey of the United States launched a first-day attack on her world record in the heptathlon.

TRACK AND FIELD

record and just two inches off the world mark set two years ago by Willie Banks of the United States, who failed to qualify for this final. Mike Conley of the United States won the silver medal, at 57-11 1/2, with Oleg Sakirkin of the Soviet Union taking the bronze at 57-2 1/4.

meet records. She edged teammate Christine Wachtel, timed in 1:55.32, as the East German took six medals in the day's finals. Lubow Kurina of the Soviet Union won the bronze, in 1:55.56.

Edwin Moses of the United States, running on his 32d birthday, easily qualified for Tuesday's final of the 400-meter hurdles, winning his semifinal in 48.38 seconds. Harold Schmid of West Germany won his heat in 48.23, just edging Danny Harris of the United States, who was timed in 48.24.

Joeyner won the heptathlon 200 meters in 22.95 seconds to push her total for four events to 4,256 points, 111 more than she had at the same stage last summer when she set the world record of 7,158 points. She had set a personal best of 52-6 in the shot put, won the 100 hurdles in 12.91 seconds and the high jump at 6-2 1/4, a U.S. heptathlon record.



Jackie Joyner-Kersey was pleased at clearing 6 feet 2 1/4 inches Monday in the high jump phase of the heptathlon.

In qualifying for the men's hammer final, defending champion Sergei Litvinov of the Soviet Union had the best throw, 266-8. But Olympic champion Juhani Taininen of Finland failed to qualify.

Emmon Coghlan of Ireland will not defend his 5,000-meter title at the world championships because of an injury. The Associated Press reported Monday from London. Press Association, the British domestic news agency, said the 34-year-old Dubliner, whose distinguished career has been hampered by injuries, had withdrawn because of a back problem that has plagued him most of the summer.

Qualifying for the men's hammer final, defending champion Sergei Litvinov of the Soviet Union had the best throw, 266-8. But Olympic champion Juhani Taininen of Finland failed to qualify.

Smaller-than-expected fields led to the cancellation Monday of first-round heats in the men's 3,000-meter steeplechase and the women's 200-meter dash. The Associated Press reported. Both the events had been slated for Tuesday, the fourth day of the week-long meet. Instead, organizers said, the steeplechase would start with the semifinals Thursday and the women's 200 with the quarterfinals Tuesday afternoon.

A Busy Weekend for Puckett

Kirby Puckett went 6-for-6 with two home runs and drove in four runs Sunday to spur Minnesota to a 10-6 victory over Milwaukee and a one-game lead in the American League's Western Division.

Expos Come Through in Pinch

LOS ANGELES — Pinch-hitter Wallace Johnson doubled home two runs and had two out in the ninth inning Sunday, sparking the Montreal Expos to their fifth straight victory, 5-4 over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Wynne hit a two-run shot in the sixth to make it 6-1. Royals 11, White Sox 7: In the American League, in Chicago, rookie Kevin Seitzer hit his first career grand slam and Jamie Kirk drove in four runs to help Kansas City reach the 500 mark.

Aouita Aiming For Record in 5,000 Meters

ROME — Olympic champion Said Aouita of Morocco, in shape again after an injury, said Monday he will try to break his world record in the 5,000 meters at the world track and field championships.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Table with columns for Team, Score, and Innings. Includes sections for Sunday's Line Scores and Major League Standings.

Tennis

Table with columns for Player 1, Player 2, and Score. Includes U.S. Open Draw and Women's section.

Transition

Table with columns for Player 1, Player 2, and Score. Includes National Football League section.

Golf

Table with columns for Player, Score, and Par. Includes World Series of Golf section.

Graf: Is the New Reign at Hand?

By Roy S. Johnson
NEW YORK — Tennis historians like those who study the reigns of kings, emperors, presidents and dictators, derive an almost diabolical pleasure from chronicling the rise and fall of monarchs who rule the world. That is especially true of those chronicling the women's circuit, which has been ruled since 1975 by Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Tennessee Nips Iowa, 23-22, in Opener
EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (AP) — Phil Reich kicked his third field goal of the game, a 20-yarder with three seconds left Sunday, as Tennessee opened the college football season by defeating Iowa, 23-22.

Honeyghan KO's Hatcher in 40 Seconds

MARBELLA, Spain (AP) — Lloyd Honeyghan of Britain knocked out American Gene Hatcher 40 seconds into their scheduled 12-round fight here Sunday night to retain his World Boxing Council and International Boxing Federation welterweight titles.

Strange Sets Money Mark in U.S. Golf

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — Curtis Strange established a single-season PGA tour money-winning record on Sunday as he scored a three-stroke victory in the World Series of Golf. Strange's third victory of the season was worth \$144,000 from the \$800,000 purse and brought his earnings for 1987 to \$697,385, surpassing the record \$653,295 amassed by Australian Greg Norman last year.

Major League Leaders

Table with columns for Player, Team, and Statistic. Includes American League and National League sections.

Canada Cup

Table with columns for Team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Includes Eastern Division and Western Division sections.

Football

Table with columns for Team, W, L, T, Pts, Pts. Includes CFL Standings and European Soccer sections.

Hockey

Table with columns for Team, W, L, T, Pts, Pts. Includes Eastern Division and Western Division sections.

European Soccer

Table with columns for Team, W, L, T, Pts, Pts. Includes English First Division and other leagues.

European Soccer

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ART BUCHWALD

Where the Buck Stops

WASHINGTON — When President Reagan told the country that the buck stops in his office, he wasn't kidding. "Mr. President, the five countries in Central America have just signed a peace plan to make the Nicaraguans and the contras stop fighting."



Buchwald

"Think it through. When the buck stops on my desk I don't just throw it back without thinking about it. I want to know how we can abide by the terms of the treaty and also supply the contras with weapons and non-military support."

French Recover A Cannon of 1510

NICE — French naval archaeologists have retrieved a ship's cannon dating from about 1510 from the wreck of a Genoan ship in the Mediterranean off Villefranche-sur-Mer. The cannon, virtually intact, is believed to be the oldest yet found.

"The free-spending Democrats are responsible for this budget. How many times have I said fiscal matters don't stop with me?" "If you insist, sir, you can say that, but it looks bad after announcing that you make all the decisions in the White House."

Ellen Barkin: An Actress-in-Waiting

By Rita Kempley Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A bemused Ellen Barkin contemplates the 200-pound man in her wall, one of a school of aquatic creatures that leap and creep about her Greenwich Village loft. "A couple of years ago I said to a friend, 'You know, Doc, he's a psychiatrist, my house is covered with fish. Why?'"



Ellen Barkin in a scene from "The Big Easy."

As a teen-age murderer in a stage production of "Irish Coffee." Then came an assortment of evil teen roles, including a stint as a wanton waitress on the soap opera "Search for Tomorrow."

closest I'd ever get to being myself," Barkin said. "And he was really right. If you dress that girl up in my clothes, she'd just be me."

PEOPLE

Soviet Rock Star Falls To Charm Hotel Staff

Alla Pugacheva, the Soviet Union's top rock star, swooned and caused a scandal when she was in a Leningrad hotel, according to a letter from the hotel staff.

A page on which Paul McCartney wrote the lyrics of "The City in Through the Bathroom Window" was sold for \$13,000 (about \$21,000) at a Christie's spokesman for the auction.

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